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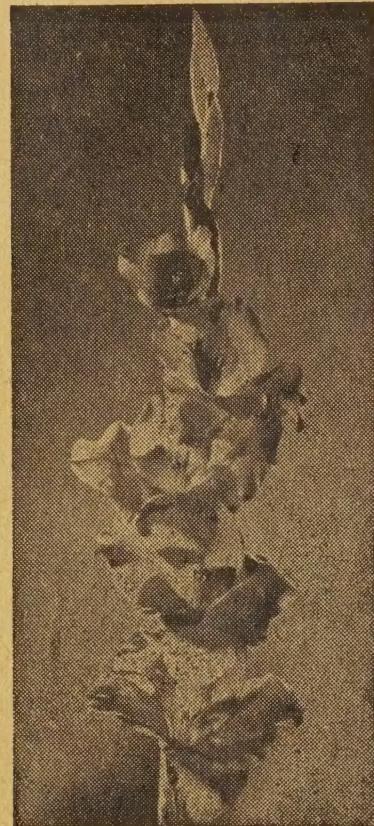
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U. S. Department of Agriculture

BULBS and PLANTS

(Including tropical, sub-tropical, half-hardy and hardy subjects, also tubers and tuberous rooted plants, mostly for inside culture in the North and outdoors in warm climates.)

Achimenes
Amaryllis relatives
Amaryllis
Caladiums
Callas



Crinums
Gloriosas
Hemerocallis
Watsonias
Zephyranthes

"I would advise them to spend their spare time weeding in the Garden, in the digging, setting, weeding or the like, the which there is no better way to preserve health. If a man want an Appetite to his Victuals, the smell of the Earth new turned up, by digging in the ground will produce it . . . Gentlewomen, if the ground be not wet, may doe themselves good by kneeling upon a Cushion and weeding."—William Coles, 1656.

"The longer I garden, the fewer tools I use. There is no easy highway to success in gardening. A pair of strong hands and plenty of good, honest sweat are the best equipment and if you throw in a strong back, a trowel, a rake, a long-handled shovel, a digging fork, and a scuffle hoe, I will be satisfied."—Richardson Wright (in "Horticulture"), 1947.

Wyndham Hayward, proprietor
LAKEMONT GARDENS
Winter Park, Florida, U. S. A.

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FLOWERS FROM BULBS

The growing of flowers from bulbs is one of the most satisfying and rewarding indoor and outdoor recreations, hobbies, or serious interests for the busy career person, the shut-in, the invalid, the convalescent, for the leisure time of any man, woman or child who applies himself or herself strenuously to daily tasks and especially for those to whom the problems of life seem over-heavy.

Someone has referred to the growing of bulbs as a "lazy man's gardening." It is true that many bulbs of the commoner sorts will grow and thrive with a minimum of care, even with considerable neglect. But there are many more kinds of bulbs which tax the ingenuity of the horticulturist, plant scientist and fancier to grow them to perfection. There are varieties of bulbs which we do not seem to be able to grow successfully in Florida. Others which do well here but cannot be grown in the North. Only a few types do well in warm and temperate climates, as *Hemerocallis*, *Leucojum*, etc. There are bulbs and tubers which take all the care and attention of orchids in their culture, and in this challenge of the bulbs lies their subtle fascination, fully as much as in the showy or merely attractive flowers of the bulbs themselves.

So do not be surprised when some hard-bitten bulb gardener, long past his enthusiasms for tulips, daffodils, the usual exhibition hybrid *Amaryllis*, *gladiolus* and *dahlias*, calls you to his home some Sunday afternoon to see a dainty little *Cooperia* or *Hymenocallis* with a flower no bigger than a snow-drop. Then you will know he has the bulb fever beyond all hope. But it's wonderful! It takes you out of yourself most effectively in this atom-harried world. And the field has only been touched. There are practically unlimited vistas for gardening pleasure, horticultural progress and scientific study.

TERMS

Our terms are net cash in advance. We do all our own bookkeeping, typing, secretarial work, stenography, catalogueing, packing, mailing, etc., besides a goodly part of the weeding, digging, planting and fertilizing on our Farm. Therefore we respectfully request customers to note this policy, as it is the only one possible for us in the limited field that we have chosen, and under the circumstances of increasing, labor, material, fertilizer and other business costs of recent years. We have made our prices as low as possible for the small quantities that constitute the average orders. Carrying charges extra in all cases. Ten per cent will cover this item and we will refund any surplus. Otherwise we will ship express collect.

We guarantee satisfaction.

THE BULBS WE SELL

We have made a specialty of this class of plant material for nearly ten years, mostly sub-tropical and tropical in nature, but including many hardy and half-hardy items that are suited to the lower South, and which are also desirable for the north, either for outdoor gardening or as greenhouse or conservatory subjects.

We are always adding to our collection and are glad to hear from persons having rare and uncommon bulbs and related plants for sale or exchange.

All our bulbs, etc., are worthwhile horticultural subjects, standard varieties or novelties in the trade, and will prove of interest to the beginning or the experienced garden lover.

We guarantee to send our customers good bulbs, plants, etc., and will make every effort to have them true to name and variety. We will refund money for any unsatisfactory items returned within ten days of receipt, or replace the same at the buyer's request. We cannot guarantee good results with our material in the hands of our customers, because so much depends on the skill of the purchaser and the treatment accorded the bulbs or plants.

However, in all modesty we can say that in many hundreds of orders over recent years we have had very few complaints. We believe that satisfied customers are our best advertisements.

In the discussion of the various subjects we have tried to present the essentials of cultural requirements or growing conditions which suit the individual plants and bulbs best. If you want additional information, write us, or by all means refer to Dr. L. H. Bailey's "Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture" and "Hortus."

GREETINGS FOR 1947-48

With this 1947-48 catalogue we send greetings from Lakemont Gardens to all our friends in the plant world, past and present, for the first time since 1941-42. During World War II the proprietor of Lakemont Gardens was obliged to suspend his horticultural activities and was engaged in newspaper work in Orlando, Fla., the last two years as city editor of the Orlando Star.

Since late 1946 we have been back on the farm trying to restore order among our plantings of various specialties, to resume our breeding work with many plants and bulbs, and to prepare our business for a resumption of mail order trade. This is the first catalogue we have issue in six years. We hope you will find it interesting and discover in it something worthwhile to grow and bloom, because our pleasure in the business is founded on the success of our customers.

For the present many things are in short supply, including choice Hemerocallis, hybrid Amaryllis, some of the nicer Crinums, Achimenes, Fancy Leaved Caladiums, etc., but as fast as possible we intend to build up our stock to its pre-war standards, when Lakemont Gardens was one of the leading specialty bulb and plant farms in Florida, and our mail order customers ranged from England to Hawaii. We will make every effort to fill the needs of our customers, and would like to ask their patience in all our difficulties.

We are operating at this time under vastly higher labor costs and increased expenses in all other factors concerned. Labor alone is 300 to 400 per cent over its 1940 figure in Florida. But the flowers are the same beautiful creations as before, and some of them are improving all the time. If we can convert a few more garden lovers to the growing of bulbs and related plants, our efforts "will not have been in vain."

CITRUS AND ORIENTAL PERSIMMONS EXPRESS SHIPMENTS

Lakemont Gardens includes in its plantings a small grove of Citrus fruits and Oriental persimmons coming into bearing at this time, and we hope to be able to supply fancy Oriental persimmons to customers this fall and annually thereafter, and we are prepared to ship oranges, grapefruit and other citrus fruits by express after Dec. 15 to our regular customers at reasonable prices. We pick this fruit at the proper condition of ripeness, and guarantee satisfaction.

Last season we shipped numerous express orders of oranges and pink grapefruit, with good results, receiving repeat orders and not a word of complaint from any customer. The fruit is picked to order and shipped as picked, without washing, polishing, curing, coloring, or any of the other practices to which commercial citrus shipments are submitted. In the case of Oriental persimmons full directions for eating this delicious and satisfying fruit are included.

WYNDHAM HAYWARD

Lakemont Gardens

Winter Park, Fla.

HYBRID AMARYLLIS

Hybrid Amaryllis, one of the great show flowers of horticulture, has been one of our specialties for more than 15 years. Our record of show winnings before the war when American Amaryllis Society shows were held at nearby Orlando, Fla., is a long one, and is recorded in the early numbers of "Herbertia," the invaluable yearbook of the AAS, now known as the American Plant Life Society.



PURE WHITE AMARYLLIS
Informal Type

Membership in this society is one of the "must haves" for every lover of Amaryllis, and ownership of a complete set of the yearbooks will prove a treasure chest of information and enjoyment for any bulb fan. For application blank, write E. Frederick Smith, Asst. Secy., Box 2398, Stanford University, Calif.

Hybrid Amaryllis are grown from seeds, from offsets or from cuttings of the bulb stem. Most of the plants sold today are from seedlings. The Dutch and English growers have developed strains of Amaryllis which come reasonably true to color from seed in recent decades and these are highly desirable. The war has interrupted the efforts of most American growers to build up stocks of vegetatively propagated fine varieties. A few separate varieties, raised from offsets, are offered by Dutch specialists at high prices.

Blooming sized bulbs of our own strain are short at this time, and we are offering fancy imported Dutch type hybrids, separate colors, our selection, or mixed, at \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$10.00 per bulb, blooming size (2½" up), according to quality. Pure Whites, as available, \$5.00 and \$10.00 each, according to quality. Mixed colors of hybrid Amaryllis, best Florida and California stock, field grown, 50c each, \$4.00 for 10. Bulbs available in winter and spring, from mid-December on. Seed of fancy types, \$5.00 per 100; selected types, American strains, \$1.50 per 100. Seed are available in April-June.

The best quality hybrid Amaryllis are selected out of hundreds and thousands of flowers in bloom, regardless of bulb size. A good blooming size is 2½ inches in diameter. Pure Whites are slow growing and scarce in the United States. Sometimes they require two or three years to recover from blooming without a well-established root system. The finest imported strains of hybrid Amaryllis, which figure largely in the best American types, are rather weak growing, seldom as vigorous as the outdoor grown American bulbs. Dutch Amaryllis are greenhouse grown for generations.

Pure Whites must be grown in pots or sheltered beds in a lath house in the lower South. The colored types are more vigorous. The absolute size of an Amaryllis bulb has little to do with its quality, except to indicate that it is a vigorous bulb if very large. Very often the largest bulbs produce coarse and unattractive flowers.

Amaryllis require careful attention to bloom with success from year to year, but their needs are simple. They like a six or seven inch pot, a rich, loose friable soil, say 1/3 well rotted manure to 2/3 good garden loam, with a spoonful of bone meal or ground limestone. They need good drainage, and an inch of crocks or gravel in the bottom of the pot is desirable. In the open, far South, any good soil that is well drained and near neutral, will grow Amaryllis. When they have what they want, they grow rich and lushly, producing huge, long leaves and making large bulbs. Strong bulbs may put up two or three bloom spikes with four flowers on each.

Hybridizing is easy and interesting, and the bulb fan can start his own strain in that manner. It takes about six weeks to ripen the seeds, and three years to bloom the bulbs from seed under good culture. Watering should be done carefully,

although they like abundant moisture when growing well. The bulbs are tender to frost and should not be allowed to stand outside in pots in weather of less than 50 degrees F. without expectation of some damage to the bloom or bulb tissue if near freezing is reached. In Florida we have had bulbs frozen in their pots above ground but unhurt planted in the garden.

HYBRID AMARYLLIS Exhibition Type



The photograph shows a single, upright, lanceolate leaf with prominent veining. At the top of the leaf, there is a small, closed flower bud. The background is a plain, light-colored surface.

THE CALLA LILIES

The white, pink and yellow calla lilies remain as one of the most satisfying groups of decorative bulbous plants in the entire field of horticulture. They are Aroids, and their botanical generic name is now accepted as *Zantedeschia*.

Of the various species we recommend the white calla, *Z.aethiopica*, in its semi-dwarf form, the Godfrey Calla, and the large flowered white type commonly grown in California. The Godfrey is the popular cut-flower variety in Florida, where thousands of the plants are grown for shipment of the blooms.

The yellow calla, *Z.elliottiana*, is one of the glories of all flowers, with its clear, golden spathe, and spotted green leaves, and every bulb grower should try a few of them. The bulbs are planted in the fall and winter and bloom in the spring. They may be grown in five or six inch pots in the North and South. A bed of 50 or 100 of the tubers is a showy sight in bloom in any Florida garden about Easter time or later.

The callas like a sandy, well-drained soil, in the case of the yellow and pink callas, *Z.elliottiana* and *Z.rehmanni*. The bloom of the pink calla is small but very pretty, and can be used for corsage work. One variety, *Z.rehmanni superba*, is more vigorous and the spathes are a light lavender-purple on cream white, in various shades. *Z.rehmanni* in its best types is a distinct rose-pink.

Calla prices: *Z.aethiopica*, large white, 25c ea.
Z.aethiopica, Godfrey type, 25c each, \$2.50 doz.
Z.albo-maculata (small white), 25c each.
Z.elliottiana, yellow, spotted leaves, 35c each, 6 for \$2.00.
Z.rehmanni, rose pink, 75c each.
Z.rehmanni superba, light pink, 50c each.

ACHIMENES (A-KIM-EN-EES)

The Achimenes are a neglected group of tuberous rooted or rather tubercle-bearing plants, related to the Gloxinias, and belonging to the well known Gesneraceae family. They are one of the best summer pot plant subjects, along with Fancy Leaved Caladiums and a few other bulbs.

Achimenes are herbs with hairy stems and leaves, growing about a foot tall, with an abundance of flowers up to 2 or 3 inches in diameter in the largest sorts. Some have tiny blooms or spreading pansy-like flowers. Their color ranges from pure white to deep maroon, through red, blue and purple, and their artless charm and simplicity are very appealing among the favored pot plant specialties.

They are planted five or six tubercles in a six-inch pot or urn, or in windowboxes. They like part to complete shade, are planted in March or April, and are dried off in November or December. A sandy leaf mold loam with some well rotted cow manure (1/4) is excellent for them. They must have good drainage. They can stand heavy rains in Florida when placed under the protection of trees. In old gardens in the lower south they are sometimes found completely naturalized in odd corners.

They are available for shipment from January through March.

Achimenes—

Mauve Queen, vigorous, easy-growing, a lovely rosy-lavender, 10c each, \$1.00 doz.
Margarita, pure white, rare, 50c each.
Pink Beauty, a very pretty light, rosy-pink, 50c each.
Dainty Queen, white with violet eye, 50c each.
Royal Purple, 25c each.
Magnificum, large purple-blue type of longiflora major, 25c ea.
Mixed Achimenes, a treasury of attractive colors, \$1.50 doz.

FANCY LEAVED CALADIUMS

The Fancy Leaved Caladium is at last coming into its own as a summer pot plant. Not valued for its flowers, the leaves take the place of many flowers in their high colors and attractive shapes, and the ease of handling gives them an added interest for the plant amateur.



FANCY LEAVED CALADIUM

out. A one-inch tuber can be grown in five-inch pot, and a two-inch size tuber in a six-inch pot. Larger tubers may take small tubs to give best results and they will make enormous plants in the garden in shade and rich soil, or the stronger growing varieties can be planted in the open in beds in full or part sun, even in the north, with good

The late Dr. Henry Nehrling of Gotha and Naples, Fla., who created many of the best modern caladium varieties, is reported to have said: "I love them better than flowers!" There are probably some 200 named varieties in the trade today, many of the names in utter confusion, and of these some 15 to 25 are outstanding and memorable in the annals of FLC.

FLC belong also to the aroid family, like callas. The blooms are typically calla-like. The leaves are mostly heartshaped except in the case of the new and striking "arrow and lance" varieties, of which we have several, which are the product of *C.albanense* in hybridizing. The original caladium of South America is *C.bicolor*, with plain white and red spots on green leaves like miniature "elephant ears."

The caladiums are easy to grow, in warmth and part shade. Plant the bulbs or tubers in late winter or spring in a rich compost, lightened with sandy loam and some leaf mold if necessary. Keep warm, dark and moist until the bulb starts to sprout, and do not let dry

results, when they are well fed and watered.

In the late fall, the foliage will begin to "flop," and the bulbs will finally go dormant. They should be assisted in this by drying off or digging before frost. Stored dry and warm in the winter, North or South, the bulbs are ready to plant again in February and March, or may be held until June, with protection. They keep best in boxes of porous, finely-ground peat or sphagnum. Near freezing temperatures will injure them. They may be dried off in their pots and kept warm.

We recommend our mixture of high-colored varieties, if you are not familiar with the named kinds, as this will acquaint you with various brilliant types to be found in this elegant group of foliage plants. Mixed bulbs, 1 inch to 2 inches in diameter, 35c each, \$3.50 per doz. Named varieties, 50c and \$1.00 according to size and variety. Assortment of named varieties, our selection, same price as mixed.

Named varieties: Mrs. W. B. Haldeman, large rose-red with white and green markings. One of Dr. H. Nehrling's best, 50c.

Mrs. Edith Mead, white center with green lines and border, 50c.

Mrs. F. Sander, green with rose and gold marbling, 50c.

Thomas Tomlinson, handsome deep rose center, green border, \$1.00.

Candidum, snow white, green veins and border, fine type, 50c.

D. M. Cook, creped and marbled green, with plum colored center, 50c.

Scarlet Pimpernel, fine medium-dwarf, scarlet with gold-green border, \$1.00.

Rising Sun, rich green edging, with dotted red and purplish-red center, 50c.

John Peed, classic showy variety, dark red center of leaf, rich green border, \$1.00.

Stromboli, copper red center, mottled green outside, \$1.50.

Triomphe de l'Exposition, fine, vigorous, old variety, rose red center, green border, 50c.

Other varieties, Itacapu, Red Flame, Crimson Wave, Red Ensign, Queen Victoria, Mrs. Fanny Munson, Spangled Banner, etc.

We have a limited number of bulbs of the arrow and lance types of fancy leaved caladiums, mostly originations of T. L. Mead, late of Oviedo, Fla. Mixed types, \$1.50 each; two named varieties, E. O. Orpet and Sea Shell, \$2.00 each, as available.

Caladium argyrites, silvery white and green, the dainty dwarf species (grows about six inches high), rare and delicate but utterly charming in a five-inch pot in midsummer, \$3.00 each, as available.

THE BIG CRINUM FAMILY

Crinum lilies are one of the most showy and appealing groups of flowering bulbs in the world. They are easy, some of them so easy they should be in every "lazy man's garden" in the South. Some of them are more particular as to culture, and they are adapted to garden culture wherever the ground does not freeze deeply in the lower South and the sub-tropics generally.

One finds Crinums about old homesteads and plantations in Florida, lower Georgia, Alabama and around the Gulf Coast, and they thrive up into Tennessee, the Carolinas, and along the West Coast in California, even to Washington.

To the garden lovers of the South, Crinums are popularly known as milk and wine lilies, angel lilies, spider lilies, etc., all of which is more or less confusing. Some of them make very large bulbs, like *C. Asiaticum* and *C. Amabile*, which are two of the finest and most abundant. There is a large group of the Crinums which are loosely called Milk and Wine lilies, even by the horticulturists. These range from large species to tiny ones capable of being bloomed in a six-inch pot. We have an unknown species which flowers beautifully from a 2-inch bulb.

For best results, Crinums like warmth and moisture throughout the year. A few species lose their leaves at their deciduous periods, like *C. Moorei* and *C. scabrum*. Many species are cut to the ground in winter by frosts in the lower South, but come back strongly as soon as warm weather arrives.

Most Crinum bulbs are large with long or short necks. *C. Asiaticum* and *C. Amabile* may have bulbs 8 inches in diameter and up to 25 pounds in weight like giant leeks. Naturally these would take a tub or half barrel to grow them in the greenhouse or conservatory. *C. Asiaticum* bears ears, and *C. Amabile* has the same type of flowers many large umbels of white, linear-petaled flow-



CRINUM SCABRUM

with purple stripes. Purple-red shading or stripes characterize a number of species, as *C.scabrum*, *C.Zeylanicum*, *C.fimbriatum*, *C.Kirkii*, *C.campanulatum*, *C.erubescens*, *C.Sanderianum*, etc.

Possibly the most useful, beautiful and interesting of the Crinums for garden use are the popular hybrids, as the species cross surprising well, and a number of valuable, as well as charming and beautiful hybrids have resulted. Among these are the old familiar *C. Powellii*, a hybrid between the South African species, *C. bulbispermum* (*longifolium*, *capense*) and *C.Moorei*, which also has several other names. There are a number of types of this hybrid, *C.Powelli*, one with deep rose-red flowers, also *C.Powelli album*, a fine pure white, one of the best white flowering bulbs of all classes; then there is the pink "Cecil Houdyshel," "Louis Bosanquet," *C.Powelli var Krelagei*, var. *Haarlemense* and var. *Wormley Bury*.

C.Powelli and its congeners have hardiness from one parent and beauty from the other (*Moorei*). They flower several times in the spring and summer from large bulbs. "Cecil Houdyshel" is particularly outstanding.

Crinum Ellen Bosanquet is another beautiful summer flowering hybrid, created by a pioneer Florida amateur horticulturist, Louis Percival Bosanquet, and named after his wife. It is a wine-colored, vigorous type of flower with large umbels and striking indeed in the garden or greenhouse. The foliage is bright green and handsome, and the bulb low-growing, round and fat.

C.bulbispermum (*longifolium* and *capense*) is hardy in sheltered places to the latitude of New Jersey and the South of England, and *C. Powellii* nearly as much. They may be covered with a pile of straw, litter or ashes in winter for protection, and the bulb planted quite deeply. Drainage must be good, but they will stand moist soil in Florida, in summer, during the active growing season. Many other *Crinum* species are tender plants, and can stand no freezing in the ground. As long as the ground does not freeze deeply the foliage comes back after frosts promptly.

Crinums multiply by offsets and by seed. The seed are large and fleshy. One new species from Kenya colony we have under observation has seeds nearly as large as a goose egg. *Crinums* are native to the Old World, and the new, and *C.Americanum* is found in Florida coastal swamps and along the St. Johns river valley. It has a lovely, fragile, white-starred flower, but is not easily grown in cultivation.

We recommend *C.Asiaticum* and *C.Amabile*, where you have room for them, *C.Kunthianum*, *C.Zeylanicum*, *C.erubescens*, *C.giganteum*, *C.Moorei*, and *C.scabrum*, among the species, and especially *Cecil Houdyshel*, *Ellen Bosanquet*, *J. C. Harvey*, *C.Powelli var. Krelagei*, *C.Powelli album*, among the hybrids. We are always interested to add new *Crinum* species and hybrids to our collection.

Prices of *Crinums*: (depending on size of bulbs, small, medium and large):

Hybrids: *Ellen Bosanquet*, handsome, wine-colored, 50c to \$2.00.

J. C. Harvey, lovely light pink hybrid, 50c and \$1.00.

Louis Bosanquet, *Powellii* type, light rose-white, \$2.00 and \$5.00.

Powellii var. *album*, beautiful white, 50c to \$2.00.

Cecil Houdyshel, large, vigorous pink, \$1.50 to \$5.00.

Crinum Zimmermani, light pink, slender petals, \$10.00, as available.

Mrs. Sophia Nehrling, fine *Crinum* hybrid, illustrated in 1937 *Herbertia*, large umbels of white flowers and pinkish buds. Small bulbs, \$5.00, when available.

Mrs. James Hendry, finest of Dr. Henry Nehrling's *Crinum* hybrids, very rare, \$10 each, when available. Illustrated in 1936 *Herbertia*. An improved type of the previous hybrid.

Empress of India, large flowered hybrid of the milk and wine type, blooms eight or nine inches across when fully expanded. Evening or night blooming, white with purple-rose stripe, rare, \$5.00 per small to medium sized bulb, when available.

White Queen—a showy, white Burbank hybrid, large trumpets, an evening bloomer, many flowers in the umbel, \$2.00 to \$5.00, when available.

Peachblow, pinkish white, large-flowered hybrid, originated by T. L. Mead of Oviedo, slow-growing, lovely perfume. \$5.00 per small bulb.

Amarcrinum Howardii, a delightfully perfumed and very pretty pink bi-generic hybrid between *C. Moorei* and *Brunsvigia rosea* (*Amaryllis belladonna* Herb.), blooms in late summer, \$1.00 and \$2.00.

Species:

Crinum bulbispermum (*longifolium* and *capense*), hardest of the *Crinums*, white with rose-purple stripe on petals, grows in ordinary garden soil, seeds well and blooms several times in spring. \$1.00 and \$2.00.

Crinum Moorei, delicate pink, deciduous, likes shade, very tender, \$2.00.

Crinum Asiaticum, vigorous, tough, big bulb, showy garden specimen, \$2.00 to \$10.00. Small seedlings, 50c each; seeds, \$1.00 doz. in summer.

Crinum Amabile, the giant milk and wine lily, large stem and huge umbel, strong perfume, \$1.00 to \$10.00, according to size. Does not seed.

Crinum scabrum, handsome deciduous species with low foliage. Wide open, startling flowers like Amaryllis, white with red-purple stripe. \$1.00 and \$2.00.

Crinum Kunthianum, colorful Central American species of the milk and wine type, \$1.00 and \$2.00. Large bulbs, \$5.00.

Crinum virginicum, a light colored milk and wine type, probably a hybrid, with huge flower umbels produced by large bulbs, \$10.00, as available.

Crinum Giganteum, pure white, tulip-like, cup-shaped flowers, which expand to large size, black anthers, distinct type of *Crinum*, not very "giant." \$2.00 to \$5.00, according to size.

Crinum Caribaeum, a lovely small species, stoloniferous, pretty white flowers with pinkish tint, like *C. Americanum*, \$1.00 and \$2.00.

C. Giganteum Hybrid, also known as Christopher Lily, and has other names. It blooms in summer and is close to the species *C. giganteum*, but not as large, 50c to \$2.00. It may be *C. podophyllum* (?).

C. Americanum, native of Florida, for moist lakebanks and stream-sides, \$1.00.

C. Zeylanicum, common Florida June-blooming milk and wine lily, large bulbs, vigorous, exotic, wide-open flowers on heavy purple stems, with wide purple stripe on white petals. Showy as Amaryllis. Likes high, rather sandy soil, and does well under ordinary garden culture in lower South. Rather difficult in pots, \$1.00 and \$2.00.

We have several other species in small supply.

THE ZEPHYR OR RAIN LILIES

These dainty little spring and summer-flowering bulbs of the Amaryllis family are almost beyond description in their beauty and charm, but are not well known or generally appreciated in the United States by amateur gardeners. They are admirable for the greenhouse or conservatory, some varieties can be grown outdoors in the North in the summer in garden beds, and most of them are splendidly effective for planting in pots, pans, boxes or in masses in the garden or in the lath house far South.

The bulbs, usually about an inch in diameter, are quite tropical in some species, but can be dried off and stored safely in dry sand and kept warm in the winter in the north, if grown outside. In pots in the greenhouse they may be watered just enough to retain their foliage. The flowers are notable for a wide range of shades, pink, red, rose, white, yellow, cream, copper, lavender and even light blue in one species not yet in cultivation. No garden lover is ever disappointed with them. In this group we include the *Zephyranthes*, *Cooperias*, *Habranthus*, and the *Cooperanthes*, interesting hybrids between *Cooperias* and *Zephyranthes* originated in India.

One could spend a lifetime growing and studying these lovely miniature flower bulbs, and certainly a few are deserving of a place in every collection. Some are native of the United States, and others are found in the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America. The United States species include the large, spring-flowering *Z. atamasco*, found on the Atlantic coast to Virginia, *Z. Treatiae*, central and north Florida, *Z. Simpsoni*, south peninsular Florida, and a number from the Texas area, as *Cooperia pedunculata*, *drummondii*, *Smallii* and *Traubii*, (this last was originally described by the writer from our gardens), *Zephyranthes pulchella*, *longifolia*, *Habranthus andersonius* var. *texanus*, etc. Most of the United States species are difficult in cultivation and require careful pot culture or planting in beds of sandy loam in a lath house in the South. Five or six bulbs of *Zephyranthes* in a five or six inch pot make a nice show.

We recommend the first nine below for the beginner:

Z. grandiflora, large rose-pink, showy, up to 3 in. in diameter, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Z. citrina, lovely golden-flowered rain lily, slender blue-green leaves, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Z. macrosyphon, medium sized, rose-pink, rare, 50 each.

Z. insularum, recently described white species, very lovely, rather blunt petals, and the best early flowering white, \$1.00 each.

Z. tubispatha, pure white similar to *insularum*, pointed petals, more trumpet-shaped, 50c each.

Z. candida, the standard white, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Z. rosea, one of the world's most lovely flowering bulbs, small, dainty and indescribably beautiful in beds of bloom, warm, rose-red flowers, several times in summer, handsome narrow, flat, bright green foliage, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Z. Ajax, a hybrid between *Z. candida* and *Z. citrina*, straw colored, 25c each.

Habranthus robustus, slightly larger than most *Zephyranthes*, bulbs up to 1½ in. in diameter, flowers on 1 foot stems, white and lavender-pink trumpets, vigorous, and a fine cut flower, free blooming, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Habranthus brachyandrus, like above, but slightly larger trumpets, with deep purple and white coloring, 50c each.

Habranthus Andersonius var. *taxanus*, formerly called *Zeph. texana*, pretty copper-colored flowers on slender stems, collected bulbs, 50c each as available.

Cooperia pedunculata, night-blooming, vigorous Texas bulb, white flowers facing upward, 25c each, 2.50 doz.

Cooperia drummondii, fascinating little night-blooming bulb, flowers white with 5-inch tube in some specimens, 25c each.

Zephyranthes Atamasco, native Florida species, largest flowers of the genus, up to 4 inches in diameter, spring blooming, deciduous, \$1.00 each.

We have stocks of a few more of these tiny bulbs in small supply, available as may be, including *Z.Treatiae*, *Z.Simpsoni*, *Z.mesochloa*, *Z.longifolia*, *Z.pulchella*, *Habranthus cardinalis*, *H.juncifolius*, etc. We are always looking for new species and varieties. There are interesting articles on *Zephyranthes* in Nat. Hort Mag. July, 1935, and Roy. Hort. Soc. Journal, April, 1937.

GLORIOSA LILIES

The Gloriosa lilies are just that—glorious. They are tuberous rooted herbaceous plants, having climbing stems with remarkable tenarils on the tips of the leaves by which they cling. The tubers are L- or V-shaped, and are planted flat about two or

three inches deep in any good garden loam, well drained and rather sandy, preferably. They like moderate watering.

The flowers are borne in the axils of the upper leaves, and are among the showiest of nature's entire kingdom of plants. In recent years florists are beginning to use them for corsage work, and they have proved a spectacular success, colorful and long-lasting. The perianth is composed of six petals, recurved and lance shaped, and wavy at the edges, brilliant red and yellow in the showy *G.Rothschildiana*, the popular favorite species.

These remarkable plants grow well in warm greenhouse or in the garden in the lower South. In the summer they can be handled like Gladiolus in northern Gardens with good success. They should be given some support or something to scramble over. We have a pot grown strain which blooms on stems about two



GLORIOSA ROTHSCHILDIANA

The Glory Lily

feet tall. Other types grow as tall as 10 feet from largest bulbs, and may produce 24 blooms on a single plant.

When the stems die, the tubers may be dried off, dug and stored until ready to plant again. They may also be grown from seed in several seasons. The best species for general purposes is the gorgeous *G.Rothschildiana*, with large red and yellow flowers. *G.Superba* grows only in summer, with orange yellow blooms. *G.Planti* has small, bright, orange-red flowers on slender stems and long, snaky roots. *G.Rothschildiana* is from East Africa. *G.Superba* is a native of India and tropical Africa, and was introduced to cultivation in 1690.

G.Rothschildiana: 25c, 50c and \$1.00, according to size of tubers.

G.Superba: 25c and 50c, according to size.

G.Planti: \$1.00 and \$2.00, according to size. These are very rare.

GERBERA DAISIES

The Gerbera daisy is one of the world's aristocrats of cut flowers. Successful culture of the Gerbera daisy is the assured mark of an accomplished horticulturist. It is a popular cut flower in the American florist trade, always suited to the need, either for a little nosegay for a tearoom table, or a presentation bouquet for the president's lady.

Gerberas are perennials with long leaves something like dandelions. They grow in semi-arid parts of South Africa, and like a warm, fertile, rather alkaline, well-drained, substantial loam. It must be moderately rich, and they require a good part of humus in their mixture. Tankage, now almost unobtainable, suits them very well as a fertilizer, but any good mixture will do. They can be grown in beds, boxes or pots in the greenhouse.

In the South where frosts are not severe they are excellent garden plants for

winter and spring bloom. They prefer some shade, but do fairly well in full sun with adequate watering and in moderately heavy soil. The foliage is subject to damage by fungus blights and rusts, and thrips are the main trouble in the case of insect pests, but these can be controlled.

We offer plants of our fine florist strain, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen, single type; 50c each, or \$5.00 per dozen for double Gerberas, as available.

WATSONIANS



WATSONIA HYBRID

Watsonias are gladiolus cousins in a variety of colorful shades, with flaring able for warm climates where heavy trumpet-shaped flowers on tall stems, usually curved or gracefully wavy, suit-freezes are not common. They can stand several degrees of frost in winter. Their growth is mostly evergreen, although there are one or two deciduous species. Bulbs are planted in the fall, and dug in midsummer. They usually grow too tall for greenhouses. Any good gladiolus soil suits them, and an acid leaf mold loam is excellent. Blooms appear in midwinter and spring.

Mixed colors, \$1.25 per doz., Pure White, \$2.00 doz.

Watsonia marginata, tall stems with small violet flowers, 50c ea.

Watsonia bulbifera, tall stems with copper bronze flowers, 10c each.

HYMENOCALLIS

This interesting genus of the Amaryllis family has a number of fine species, and is sadly confused. It needs monographing, if some enterprising horticulturist-botanist wants a life's work. The most popular species in Southern gardens is *H. caribaea* (*keyensis*) with large bulbs, up to 4 inches in diameter, and spikes of a dozen or more blooms in umbels in summer.

The flowers are among the most graceful of the Amaryllis family, marked by a beautiful membrane or corona in the center and long, linear petals. All are white except in the case of the sub-species, *Hymenocallis (Ismene) Amancaes*, the yellow deciduous "daffodil" type from Peru. *Hymenocallis (Ismene) Calathina* is the well known "Peruvian Daffodil," grown by thousands in the north under gladiolus treatment. It does not thrive in the South unless in lime soil areas. There are numerous Florida species not in cultivation.

There are several other showy species like *H. speciosa*, *H. tenuiflora*, *H. occidentalis*, a native bulb hardy into Missouri, and *H. Caribaea*.

We offer *H. caribaea* at 25c each; *H. tenuiflora*, better type, 50c each; *Hymenocallis* hybrid *Daphne*, \$10; *H. calathina*, 25c; *H. Sulphur Queen* (hybrid between *H. Calathina* and *H. amancaes*) \$5.00 each; *H. Amancaes*, \$10.00 each; and three unidentified species, @ 50c each.

AMARYLLIS RELATIVES

Amaryllis advena, var. *miniata*, dwarf Chilean species, also known as Ox-Blood Lily, dark red flowers on one-foot stems, in umbels of four or five in late summer. Foliage grows in winter. Will stand several degrees of frost and is half hardy well into the upper South, 50c each, \$5.00 doz. Also a lavender pink variety, 75c each. Bulbs have a long neck and grow deep in the ground (5 inches or more).

Amaryllis Johnsonii, old time hybrid, red with white stripes, 50c each.

Amaryllis Belladonna, Linn. (*Hippeastrum equestre*, Herb.), the common "Florida Red Amaryllis," decorative species, 25c each.



AGAPANTHUS UMBELLATUS Blue Lily of the Nile

Species from Brazil, with handsome, whorled foliage in winter and spring, and umbels on strong stems in late spring or early summer, flowers dark blue and green with brown spots. Very unusual, but probably not hardy except in lower South.

Lycoris radiata, the brilliant "red spider lily" grown over the South for years as *Nerine Sarniensis*, but recently identified as a Japanese bulb. Makes gorgeous, striking, cut flowers, deciduous in summer, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Lycoris Aurea, the "Golden Hurricane Lily" of St. Augustine, \$1.50 each.

Haemanthus multiflorus, spectacular red flowers in a ball-shaped head, 8-10 inches in diameter, in May or June, handsome foliage in summer and fall. Bulb goes dormant in late fall. One of the world's classics of beautiful bulbs, the finest of the genus. Native of East Africa, grows like Amaryllis in pots or tubs. Price, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$10.00 each, according to size. Reasonably easy culture.

Sternbergia lutea, fall blooming, yellow-flowered crocus-like Amaryllid from Asia Minor, having dormant period in summer, half hardy to Virginia, 50c each.

Narcissus odorus, var. *jonquillus*, the Campernelle jonquil, well suited to lower South, lovely golden-yellow flowers in early spring, 15c each, \$1.50 doz. Acclimated bulbs are best.

Amaryllis rutila, charming red flowered species with stoloniferous bulblets formed abundantly, \$3.00 each.

Amaryllis rutila var. *fulgida*, \$1.00 each, more vigorous.

Amaryllis solandriiflora type, long, trumpet-shaped blooms, \$5.00 each.

Amaryllis Alberti, (double "equestre" type), weak, \$1.00 each.

Agapanthus umbellatus, "Blue Lily of the Nile," beautiful blue umbels on tall stems, 50c each, strong roots.

Eucharis grandiflora, handsome winter-flowering bulb, tender, thriving in pots of rich soil in part or complete shade with good light. Known as Amazon or Eucharist Lily. The flowers are white with porcelain-like texture, and are popular as corsage material, 75c each.

Leucojum aestivum, Summer Snowflake, blooms in early spring in Florida, splendid hardy bulb, for North and South, having 8- to 10-inch stems, tiny white bells with green dots on petals; lovely bulb for border, bedding or pot, also useful for cut flowers, available in Fall, 10c each, \$1.00 per doz.

Alstroemeria psittacina, vigorous species from Brazil, with handsome whorled foliage in winter and spring, and blooms in umbels on strong stems in late spring or early summer, flowers dark red and green with brown spots. Very unusual, but probably not hardy except in lower South.



LYCORIS RADIATA Red Spider Lily

Reasonably easy culture.



**HAEMANTHUS
MULTIFLORUS**
The Famous Blood Lily

Polyanthus Narcissus, ideal for warm climate gardens, giving richly scented flowers in midwinter and later on tall stems (1 foot or more) available in several old familiar varieties, Paper White, Chinese Sacred Lily, Grand Soleil d'Or, and Grand Monarque, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Princess Anne Jonquil, 10c each, 1.00 doz. (Florida-grown bulbs).

Allium Neapolitanum—lovely white heads of bloom in early spring, not hardy, 10c each, \$1.00 per doz.

Cooperanthes, these are dainty bi-generic hybrids between Cooperias and Zephyranthes, originated in India by the Lancasters, father and son. The colors range through a fascinating series of whites, pinks, blush copper and gold to bronzy tints. Second generation seedling bulbs, 50c each.

Brunsvigia rosea (Callicore, Amaryllis Belladonna, Herb.), popular deciduous flowering bulb from the Cape, widely grown in California, but difficult to bloom in pots or outside in the South after the first year, 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

Alpinia speciosa (nutans), the tall-growing (up to 10 feet) "shell lily," handsome foliage and terminal clusters of shell-like white-and-orange-red flowers, roots 50c and \$1.00 each.

Alpinia formosana, attractive, smaller stature than above, makes nice border plant in lower South, roots 50c and \$1.00.

Hedychium coronarium, the butterfly lily, lovely white blooms on a terminal cone, gardenia-scented. Likes rich soil. Flowers used for leis in Hawaii, roots 50c and \$1.00 each.

Hedychium flavum, the yellow butterfly lily, same scent, very charming, 50c and \$1.00

Aristea Ecklonis, attractive African irid, light blue flowers on slender spikes, fleeting but renewed every day, \$1.00.

Curcuma zeodaria, handsome foliage plant, light green leaves with chocolate stripe in the middle, flowers on an unusual rose-pink cone from roots, \$1.00.

Kaempferia rotunda, most unusual foliage and flowering plant, little orchid-like flowers at ground level from tubers in early spring, sweet scented. Leaves in summer like cannas marked with rich purple on dark green, tubers, \$1.00 each, in late winter and spring.

Cypella Herbertii, attractive South American irid, having flowers like a miniature yellow Tigridia, \$1.00 each.

Freesia, fine cut flower strain, best rainbow mixture, \$1.00 per doz. Ask about separate colors.

Gloxinia, one of the best showy, summer pot plants for porch, greenhouse or shady, moist location. Belgian types, in several colors, 25c each, \$2.50 per doz. Ask about different colors, available in late winter.

Marica gracilis, bright, sparkling, white, yellow and blue flowers, lasting a day, at the ends of flat, green stems. Splendid pot plant for shady place in Florida and lower South generally. Ideal for conservatory. Especially handsome foliage plant; flat green sheaves of leaves. \$1.00 each.

Marica longifolia . . . new species from Brazil, small yellow flowers and longer leaves than above. Easy and very floriferous, 75c each.

Salpingostylis coelestina, the famous Bartram's Ixia, long lost to cultivation. Collected Florida bulbs as available, \$5.00 for three.

Nemastylis floridana, another native Florida rarity, bulbous irid, related to Cypellas and Herbertia, \$1.00 each as available.

Canna flaccida, native Florida species, yellow flowers, important in hybridizing efforts, likes waterside location, or any rich soil, \$1.00 each.

Lilium Catesbaei, native Florida lily, the only sub-topical Lilium in the Western hemisphere, related to L.canadense, collected bulbs, \$1.00 each, \$10 doz., in late summer or fall. Some years the bloom is scanty and bulbs not available.

Iris savannarum, the fine "blue flag" of the peninsular Florida marshes, \$1.00 each.

Iris pseudacorus, yellow water iris, suited to deep South, 50c.

Lachenalia aurea, tiny Cape Cowslip, tulip-like fleshy leaves, flowers golden South, also excellent for the greenhouse yellow bells on scapes up to a foot tall. Small egg-shaped bulbs up to an inch in diameter, blooming well in pots or the ground in winter in protected places far or conservatory in the North. Bulbs available in Fall, 25c each, \$2.50 per doz. Simply elegant in masses or planted several bulbs to the pot.

Lach. tricolor, varied colored bells—yellow, green and red, 25c each, \$2.00 per doz.

Lach. pendula superba, early red-flowered, showy species, can be had in bloom for Christmas by planting in early Fall and growing warm, 50c each.

Leucocoryne ixioides odorata, fine Chilean winter flowering bulb, slender leaves, several blue-starred-and-white flowers in umbels on stems up to 1 ft. and more, 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Anemones (*Anemone coronaria*) the lilies of the field of Bible lands, widely grown in California, France and Cornwall, England for winter cut flowers. Equally good for the deep South or under glass in the north. Poppy-like flowers of excellent keeping quality and very gorgeous, 25c doz. for No. 2 roots, mixed colors.

Dutch Iris, the most satisfactory cut flower and garden iris (bulbous type) for winter bloom in the lower South. Handle as a gladiolus. Half-hardy bulbs, they are a strain developed in Holland from early blooming types of the Spanish Iris. Plant in beds in medium to heavy well-drained soil in Fall.

A.Bloemard, early light blue, 50c doz.

Wedgewood, (*I.tingitana* hybrid) tall, blue, one of the really great flowers of horticulture, \$1.00 doz.

Yellow Queen, best yellow variety for garden and forcing, 75c doz. All Dutch Iris bulbs available in the Fall.

Lilium longiflorum var. *Harrisii*, the old-time Florida Lily, fine for gardens and growing in pots. Can be had in bloom in February by cold storage for bulbs. This is the Bermuda Easter Lily, originally a native of Japan. We offer a disease-free strain, 25c and 50c per bulb, \$2.50 and \$5.00 per doz., medium and large sizes.

Gladiolus: new Dutch varieties, Harry Hopkins, Bordeaux wine red, wonderful glowing shade, Salman origination, bulblets, 5 for \$1.00. Large bulbs, \$5.00 each.

Topscore, sparkling exhibition, early Vermillion red, large bulbs, \$1.00 each. Bulblets, \$1.00 doz.

Ask for prices on other Salman originations, including Gen. Eisenhower, Roosevelt's Memory, Pres. Truman, etc.

We will have a new folder of *Hemerocallis* (Daylily) originations and other novelties available in the Fall. Send for your copy.

WYNDHAM HAYWARD

Lakemont Gardens

Winter Park, Fla., U.S.A.



